

1. A method for diagnosing the presence of prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(b) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in measured levels of PSG in the patient versus the PSG levels in the control is associated with the presence of prostate cancer.

(a) measuring levels of PSG in a sample of cells,  
15 tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient; and

(b) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in measured PSG levels in the patient versus the PSG levels in the control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

(a) identifying a patient suffering from prostate cancer;

(c) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in the measured levels of PSG versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is progressing and a decrease in the measured levels of PSG versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is regressing or in remission.

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4. A method of monitoring prostate cancer in a patient for the onset of metastasis comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having prostate cancer that is not known to have metastasized;

5 (b) periodically measuring PSG levels in samples of  
cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient; and

(c) comparing the periodically measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured levels of PSG in the patient versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

5. A method of monitoring changes in a stage of prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

15 (a) identifying a patient having prostate cancer;

(b) periodically measuring levels of PSG in samples of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient; and

(c) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of the same cells, tissue, or bodily fluid of a control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured levels of PSG versus levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is progressing in stage and a decrease in any one of the periodically measured levels of PSG versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is regressing in stage or in remission.

6. The method of claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein the PSG comprises SEQ ID NO:1.